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HOUSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

REMEMBER  
THE MAIN

TWELVE PAGES

DIFFERENCES IN TIME.

Washington ..... 10:50 a. m.  
Houston ..... 11:25 a. m.  
Havana ..... 11:25 a. m.  
Rio Janeiro ..... 11:25 a. m.  
London ..... 4:35 p. m.  
New York ..... 5:25 p. m.  
San Francisco ..... 7:00 p. m.  
Cebu ..... 11:20 a. m.  
Hong Kong ..... 12:20 p. m.  
Manila ..... 1:00 a. m.  
(From one day at Washington, before  
noon same day at Houston; 1 a. m. of next  
day at Manila.)

GLADSTONE.

England's "Grand Old Man," William  
Ewart Gladstone, was permitted to live out  
more than four score years, full of usefulness  
and honors, and thus to demonstrate  
again the value of temperance, virtue and  
religion as guides to health and longevity.

Mr. Gladstone was a great example for  
the younger men of his time to copy, both  
in his physical and intellectual life. Al-  
ways a student he never neglected that  
beautiful bodily exercise that carried him  
into extreme old age vigorous in mind and  
form. His years were those of a self-re-  
specting and intelligent Christian and the  
physical side of his career has its useful  
lessons that to the ordinary man should  
prove as valuable as the triumphs of the  
"Great Commoner's" intellectual life.

Gladstone was more a man of reflection  
than action—a philosopher than a bold,  
aggressive leader like Blumack. To use  
comparisons from our own history, he was  
a Jefferson rather than a Jackson. His  
humane impulses were deep and broad,  
his religious convictions sincere and in-  
spiring, his scholarship profound and his  
statesmanship comprehensive and progres-  
sive. He was in a sentence, as resolved  
by the members of the Associated Press in  
annual meeting at Chicago Wednesday  
evening, "the man who more than any  
other represented the best public senti-  
ment, the best opinion of the world, in his  
life."

The purity of his life, the dignity of his  
character and the brilliancy of his intel-  
lectual attainments, devoted as they all  
were to the uplifting of humanity and the  
progress of the world, early attracted at-  
tention and won for him a place in popular  
love and confidence that remained with  
him until the end of his life. For more  
than forty years Mr. Gladstone was a power  
in England, and, through England, a potent  
influence in shaping human affairs in all  
parts of the world.

We can see and estimate directly the  
achievements and influence of a man like  
Blumack, but the wider impress upon  
thought and human advancement that is  
made by a career like Gladstone's can not  
be measured by one or two generations.  
Time can alone tell how useful a great  
philosophical mind such as Gladstone's has  
been to the world.

English-speaking people, particularly,  
and everywhere, will learn with unfeigned  
regret of the death of this ornament to his  
country and to his race, and will not fail  
to record their appreciation of his great-  
ness and his services to humanity, nor  
forget to do his memory honor. One of the  
brightest lights of the century went out  
when William Ewart Gladstone died.

THE OREGON.

The announcement from Washington yester-  
day that the battleship Oregon had  
reached the Windward Islands and was  
virtually out of danger, caused, doubtless,  
a sigh of relief throughout the whole of the  
United States. It may be possible, how-  
ever, that enemies are still lying in wait  
for her, but to attack her will mean that  
the Spanish fleet will be too crippled ever  
to return to Spain!

As said by the Syracuse, N. Y., Post, in  
a recent issue, there has been something  
inspiring about the voyage of the Oregon.  
It left San Francisco unattended to make  
the long journey of 14,000 miles. For the  
past two weeks or more it has been advised  
of the perils that might await it, and  
watchful eyes night and day have been on  
the lookout. Still it pushed on attended  
later by a little gunboat and a dynamite  
crucible purchased from Brazil.

The anxiety at Washington and every-  
where in this country has been intense, but  
could hardly compare with that felt by the  
officers and men on the vessel. For aught  
they knew they might have had to fight the  
whole Spanish navy or might be assaulted in  
the night by one of the little assassins  
of the sea—a torpedo boat. It looked to  
naval men as if Spain would certainly seek  
to destroy this magnificent queen of the  
navy.

As our Syracuse contemporary remarks,  
in the history of naval warfare there has  
seldom been a voyage to compare with that  
of the Oregon. The great distance covered,  
the danger that threatened it, the value of  
the ship and the still greater value of the  
precious lives it carried, combined to make  
the trip one of fascinating interest. Like  
a brave knight setting out single handed  
to fight his way through a legion of his  
foes, the Oregon sailed steadily on, ready  
for any peril that might await it, pre-  
pared to go down fighting if overtaken by  
the Spanish fleet before assistance came  
from the North. When the Oregon reaches  
Admiral Sampson's fleet in safety, what a  
welcome it will have!

RESENTMENT TO THE SOUTH OF US.

If the South and Central American re-  
publics sympathize with Spain to the ex-  
tent that is reported and entertain a feel-  
ing of jealousy and hostility toward the  
United States, the fact is but another evi-  
dence of the inability of the Spanish race  
to handle the great problems of govern-  
ment or see its own best interests.

The London Spectator indulged in some  
comment a week or two ago that ought to  
be read and treasured by all the peoples  
to the south of us. American defeat or humil-  
iation in a war with any European power  
would mean the absorption by conquest of  
Central and South America by France and  
Germany and Great Britain. The Spectator  
among other things said:

"The conflict of the world for the power of  
entering Spanish-America, the feeling being  
particularly strong in France and Germany—  
in France because General Grant pushed her  
out of Mexico, and in Germany because of  
the economic situation. Germany is being cut  
up by her millions, and the lands which would  
hold them are all closed to preserve American  
exclusive interests. Brazil would hold the  
German populations, and is protected from  
invasion only by the long shadow which the  
great Atlantic casts across the Western  
Continent. If that shadow is lifted—if, in  
other words, if it becomes clear that the United  
States is at sea only an ordinary power with  
which other first-class powers can contend on  
equal terms—Spanish-America will be insecure."

The Post referred to this matter a short  
time since, but it is becoming prominent  
again in view of the announcement that  
there are friendly ports on this side of the  
Atlantic in which the Spanish fleets can  
hide and coal. In the latter emergency  
this anti-American feeling is of serious  
concern to us. But as dangerous as it may  
be to us, it is far more dangerous to Central  
and South Americans, if they value their  
independence and ability to maintain their  
territorial integrity. During the civil  
war, when it was thought we were per-  
manently embarrassed, France was quick  
to attempt the conquest of Mexico and to  
day American defeat or weakness would  
be the signal for a forward movement by  
Germany against Hayti and of France on  
the Northern boundaries of Brazil!

The short-sightedness of the Spanish-  
Americans, therefore, in entertaining un-  
kindly sentiment toward the United States  
is at once apparent. There is no basis for  
the expressed fear that the United States  
may want to overrun and seize the coun-  
tries to the south. Such an idea has been  
routinely discredited by the Europeans for  
a purpose. As a matter of fact, how-  
ever, American victories, increased Ameri-  
can power and added American prestige  
will mean the assured and continued inde-  
pendence and security of all nations in the  
Western hemisphere.

But the Spaniard, wherever he is found  
is a creature of prejudice and impulse,  
densely ignorant and bigoted, and we could  
not expect the Southern republics to take  
a broad statesmanlike view of the great  
questions underlying the supremacy and  
solidity of American influence on this side  
of the world. If anti-American feeling  
should become too pronounced to the south  
of us, it might become necessary to send  
the eagle southward for our own protection  
and thus justify Spanish-American wars.  
But the people down there, and not a speck  
of conquest here, would be responsible for  
such an event.

POSSIBLE RESULT OF THE WAR.

The Southern cotton planter can console  
himself for the low prices of his staple  
that have prevailed for several years past,  
with the reflection, almost the assurance,  
that the result of the present war will  
have a great influence for good on the fu-  
ture of the South. Not only will new fields  
be opened to us of the South in the West  
Indies, but in the Far East—and in the  
latter direction, particularly, for our cot-  
ton and cotton manufactures.

Nothing has occurred heretofore that  
will give such force and promise to the  
movement for a Nicaragua canal as this  
war. That an accomplished fact, the  
South will always exclusively supply the  
East with cotton and develop a great trade  
with the west coast of the Americas.

Not enough attention has been given to  
the letter published a few days ago in The  
Post from Mr. Barrett, who has been for  
some years the United States minister to  
Siam, and who has made a study of the  
Far East and its great trade currents.  
Mr. Barrett said:

"Let us look at a few facts: A portion of the  
world whose combined area is nearly 3,000,000  
square miles, or 1,500,000 greater than the  
United States, has its chief forest and only  
seaboard directly opposite our own Pacific  
shore; a number greater than that of all Eu-  
rope and South America, and five times that  
of the United States. The population of all  
these countries, 80,000,000 are a colossal  
country, cotton-using people, and of the 3,000-  
square miles, 4,000,000 are a section of  
used, and always will be used more than all  
others combined, but where not over 100,000  
square miles are well suited to cotton cultiva-  
tion, and only a tithe of the raw cotton raised  
is required to satisfy the demands of the en-  
tire population and area! Do not these facts  
suggest something to the planters and ex-  
porters of Dixie?"

One or two facts more: For years Japan,  
China and other far eastern lands have been  
importing the cotton yarn, cloth, clothing,  
etc., used and they will go on importing it  
in great quantities, because the demand is in-  
creasing so rapidly; but now they are real-  
izing that if they develop the raw product  
they can make part of the finished product  
themselves. Almost as if by magic 100 mil-  
lions and more are being converted into plan-  
tations and a majority of the

Chinese import their raw cotton used now and  
of that which will be used in the future  
should come from the South, and would come  
if the conditions already outlined were fol-  
lowed; the fact that some does come now  
proves that more could come, for after  
having personally visited nearly every mill  
and met nearly every manager in Japan and  
China, I can state that these managers ex-  
pressed to me a preference for American  
cotton over the Indian, Chinese and Egyptian  
product and a desire to purchase it, provided  
it could be laid down at their doors within a  
reasonable margin of the amount paid for  
other cotton, because there is a greater de-  
mand for the finished product of Ameri-  
can cotton and the latter manufactures better and  
more easily, but freight rates are against the  
American supply, and Indian, Chinese and  
Egyptian agents and factors push the mar-  
ket more than their American competitors."

There is the enlarged field for us and the  
desire for greater trade with us. The  
American victory in the Philippines will  
not only add to American prestige and  
influence in the Far East, but it may  
give us large territories of our own over  
there to be supplied wholly with American  
products. At any rate, it will give us  
strong naval and trading bases of opera-  
tions. But the war will almost force the  
building of the Nicaragua canal, and then  
the remaining means necessary for cheaply  
and quickly reaching Asia from the  
South will be furnished. Mr. Barrett says,  
indeed, that if the Nicaragua canal were  
dug the whole problem would be solved!

While war may now have its great cost,  
its inconveniences and possible sacrifices,  
yet the South can contemplate its exist-  
ence with greater equanimity than any  
other section, because of its assured and  
possible results.

We are indebted to the Boston Herald for  
calling attention to the fact that Alfonso XIII,  
Leon Ferdinand Maria James Isidore Pasaal  
Antonio, king of Spain, of Castile, of Leon,  
of Aragon, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem,  
of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia,  
of Galicia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville,  
of Cordova, of Cordoba, of Murcia, of  
Cataluna, of Alcala, of Alcala, of Gibraltar,  
of the Canaries, of the East and West Indies,  
of India and the Oceanic Continent, Archduke  
of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and  
of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders,  
of Tiro and of Barcelona, and Lord of Biscay  
and Molina, was 12 years old last Tuesday!

The calamity howler ought to have no diffi-  
culty in getting an audience anywhere in  
Spain this summer.

Another big battleship has just been  
launched by the Gramp, making three within  
the past two months and leaving two more  
to be launched very soon. Unfortunately, one  
of these huge fighting machines requires fully  
eight months after launching for completion,  
under rush orders. The war ought to be over  
in three months.

There is a lot of cleaning up yet to be done  
in this city to render the town secure against  
the possible dangers of the hot season.

When the war commenced the United States  
has five cruisers tied up for extensive repairs,  
notwithstanding the fact that for months be-  
fore it was patent to nearly everybody that  
extensive alterations should not be taken in  
view of possible trouble at any time. Three  
of these cruisers will not be ready for use for  
a month yet.

The judgment of the blind fliers in Iowa  
has been sustained by the Federal supreme  
court—the Iowa liquor law is held void.

The fact is, Spain has the naval advantage  
of speed strikingly on its side in the West  
Indies and the disposition to use it in getting  
away from us. This superior speed of the  
Spanish fleet may prove a big factor in the  
war—an offset, in fact, to our greater number  
of fighting vessels.

Blessings brighten as they take flight—dur-  
ing the coming long summer afternoons in  
Texas even a rotten game of baseball wouldn't  
look so bad as it used to!

The Spaniards seem determined to make  
John Bull call them down, and the old gentle-  
man is just about in a frame of mind to ac-  
commodate them. However, we claim the  
privilege of doing the solar plexus act and  
want everybody else to stand aside.

It's about time for another big bull fight at  
Mexico to raise more money for war. It takes  
money to keep big cruisers constantly on the  
run in these days of high cost.

The country is impatient at the delays in  
getting the army and fleet into action. The  
country forgets, however, that senseless and  
unprofitable objection in congress to prepar-  
ing for war in time of peace is largely re-  
sponsible for these delays.

A number of towns are now naming streets  
and avenues after Dewey. They ought to be  
heat, clean-cut thoroughfares and ready for  
business at all times of the day or night.

The negroes who have been so anxious to  
go to the war may have a showing yet. They  
would make the best troops to send to the  
Philippines—would stand the climate better  
and the environment generally.

Bismarck does not appear to be very friend-  
ly to the United States. The old man seems  
to be losing his head as he goes into the sera  
and yellow leaf and is becoming sour and cap-  
tious.

The naval strategy board at Washington has  
been consistently of the opinion that the Span-  
ish fleet was headed for Cienfuegos. It is pos-  
sible in this to get a line on the strategy of  
the strategy board.

The populists in several of the Southern  
States are determined to die game. State con-  
ventions are being called and arrangements  
made for a fight as if there were something  
ahead to hope for.

CONROE OIL FIELDS.

Their Development Will Begin in  
Ten Days.

Conroe, Texas, May 18.—The incorpora-  
tion of the International Oil and Mineral  
company have elected the following officers:  
John Boyce of Houston, vice president; W.  
M. Conroe, second vice president; C. W.  
Nugent, secretary, and John Wahrerberger  
treasurer. These last named three officers  
being residents of Conroe, Texas.

This corporation was organized for the  
purpose of developing the oil fields of Con-  
roe. This enterprise is backed by suffi-  
ciently sound business machinery, and is  
nearly all of its promoters are men of  
recognized ability and integrity. The com-  
pany holds leases on large and fine oil lands,  
where oil is largely in evidence. Drilling  
will begin in about ten days. Considerable  
excitement is manifested and a genuine  
boom is among the probabilities of the near  
future.

Burley Getting Better.

Sherman, Texas, May 18.—T. A. Burley,  
the man who lies at the Santitarium, a  
bullet wound in his stomach, the facts con-  
cerning it are still shrouded in mystery,  
has taken a turn for the better, and  
it is now believed by attending physicians  
that he will recover. He still refuses to  
throw any light on the subject of his shoot-  
ing.

## CONGRESS IS TO BLAME.

Kansas City Star.

Washington, May 18.—The volunteer in  
camp has just cause of complaint. When  
the Kansas City companies found them-  
selves received near St. Louis with such  
infinite lack of preparation, they were en-  
titled to growl. The complaint and the  
growl alike should be directed against the  
system under which the department works,  
and for that the parsimony of congress is  
responsible.

The war department has not relaxed its  
activity and is working night and day upon  
the task of equipping and arming the vol-  
unteer troops which are daily being mustered  
in. It is the strongest evidence of the  
"penny wise and pound foolish" policy  
that has been adopted towards the army for  
years that the outbreak of hostilities found  
it with practically no reserve stock of ordi-  
nance, quartermaster and commissary stores.

With the regular army raised from 25,000  
to 61,000 men, and a volunteer force of  
nearly 100,000, the task laid upon the sup-  
ply departments of the army has been an  
extremely difficult one, and which, neces-  
sarily, will take weeks of precious time for  
its accomplishment. It has been three  
weeks since the secretary of war, follow-  
ing the president's proclamation, issued the  
call upon the governors of the various  
States. Less than 7,000 of the troops have  
been mustered, mustered in and partially  
prepared to move. The entire regular  
army was quickly concentrated, with the  
exception of three regiments, and is now  
ready for active service. The regular  
troops, with at least 30,000 of the volun-  
teers, would have been on the way to Cuba  
and to the Philippines by this time had  
the quartermaster and commissary depart-  
ments been able to secure the needed equip-  
ments and supplies, and the ordinance de-  
partment been in condition to meet the  
requirements for ordnance and ammunition.

All the mills, factories and establish-  
ments in the United States whose resources  
are usually drawn upon, or which could be  
utilized in the emergency, have been work-  
ing day and night to meet the demands of  
the government for clothing, tentage, am-  
munition and camp supplies. The supply  
of uniforms, for example, was long ago ex-  
hausted, as was that of ducking for tents.  
The supply of the new rifle, with which the  
regular army is armed, falls 100,000 short at  
least of the number which must be col-  
lected before the volunteer army is armed  
as a general rule to the standard of the dis-  
carded Springfield, which, up to a few  
years ago, was the best rifle of its class  
used by any nation.

It has been a cheap economy in congress  
during the past twenty-five years to refuse  
appropriations, which, properly expended,  
would have built up a reserve of stores by  
which the volunteer forces could have  
been thrown promptly in the field. It will  
still take considerable time before 200,000  
men will be in full readiness for the ser-  
vice, and the various divisions, corps and  
brigades as they are called upon to be for  
active campaigning.

The war department is more fully sat-  
isfied than ever after the experience of the  
past week with a number of unsuccess-  
ful attempts to land small bodies of troops in  
Cuba, that a campaign on the island is to  
be no holiday affair. The reports show that  
Spanish regulars and volunteers combined  
amount to between 120,000 and 140,000  
men, most of whom are concentrated in the  
vicinity of Havana. Thirty miles of  
entrenchments have been thrown up be-  
hind the capital city, and earthworks and  
masked batteries constructed and placed  
in position for the defense of the smaller  
ports throughout the island. The shores  
are patrolled by cavalry, with large bodies  
of supporting infantry in the rear. It is  
evident that General Blanco is prepar-  
ing for a hard campaign.

It seems to be quite as evident that on  
account of the surprising insignificance of  
their numbers the insurgent forces bid fair  
to prove of little assistance to the  
United States troops. Under such circum-  
stances it is plain that a large force of  
the navy must co-operate in assisting the  
army of invasion to land and in keeping  
open the lines of communication with the  
United States. It seems equally evident  
that a force of 40,000 or 60,000 men ought  
to be the very smallest with which to begin  
operations in Cuba.

The problem is a very puzzling one, be-  
cause at the outset arrangements were  
made for an invading army of only 5000,  
which, it is announced, will ultimately be  
increased to 20,000 men. It is one thing  
to talk of "a sharp, short and decisive cam-  
paign," but those who have been studying  
the situation at the war department in the  
light of confidential information received,  
and the government resources of this country,  
especially when it is considered that the  
Philippines furnish a concurrent problem  
and will require the maintenance of an  
other army of invasion nearly 8000 miles  
distant from the base of supplies.

Of course under such circumstances it  
would be the height of folly to make op-  
erations in Cuba while our fleet is divided  
and the enemy's squadron is rapidly ap-  
proaching the island. Should a naval en-  
counter take place within the next few  
days, as is expected, and the Spanish fleet  
be given its quietus, troops at Tampa, Mo-  
bile and New Orleans, with the volunteers  
now concentrating at Chickamauga, can  
be sent to the front as soon as equipments  
and supplies are put in condition for an  
active campaign. This is likely to be  
several weeks.

WIND AND RAIN.

Damage to Property and Several  
Persons Hurt.

(Special Dispatch to The Post.)

Ardmore, T. T., May 19.—A heavy rain  
and wind storm struck this city about 8  
o'clock this morning. Several small resi-  
dences were blown down and the new  
Catholic church located in the western part  
of the city was partially blown from its  
foundation. Several fronts and awnings  
were torn off on Main street, leaving the  
people fearfully frightened. For a short  
time after the blow the wind ceased and  
rain fell in torrents, filling the streets and  
gutters to overflowing. No loss of life  
has yet been reported, but quite a number  
were slightly wounded.

Paris, Texas, May 19.—A heavy rain  
and wind storm struck this place this morn-  
ing. No great amount of damage is re-  
ported except to the Bristol school house,  
which was destroyed by being blown over.  
No one was hurt.

Texas Products for Chicago.

McKinney, Texas, May 18.—This week  
sixteen cars of old wheat have been ship-  
ped out of McKinney for the Chicago mar-  
ket; also four cars of cattle for Chicago,  
four cars of cotton seed meal for Galveston  
and one car of cats for Shreveport.

New Elevator for McKinney.

McKinney, Texas, May 18.—The Collin  
County Mill and Elevator company has left  
the contract for the erection of a new 75-  
000-bushel elevator. It will be an im-  
proved, modern built steel structure.

## MRS. FITZHUGH LEE, WIFE OF THE BRAVE CONSUL GENERAL.



"The best thing a woman can do is to stay in her own home and care for her  
family always. If a contest should be prolonged there might be other things to do."

Thus spoke Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee when asked her opinion as to the best way in  
which women could help during this time of war.

Mrs. Lee is a handsome woman who shrinks from publicity, but who could tell  
wonderfully interesting things if she chose. The first winter after General Lee  
was appointed consul to Havana she and her daughter Ellen lived there with him.  
Now Mrs. Lee says she is sorry she was not there during last winter, too. There  
was the strain of suspense, and worry, not knowing what evil thing might happen  
to her husband in that troublous period; the fear that some fanatic might put  
a knife into him from behind on some dark night; the knowledge that peril was  
always imminent. She had lived long enough in Havana to be able to dread the  
worst.

"I met no wives of Spanish officials when I was in Cuba," explained Mrs. Lee.  
"For the excellent reason that there were none there, but we grew to know a few  
charming Cuban women and their families. The men were always away, you  
know, and the women preferred to remain at home, because if they attracted any  
attention they were likely to suffer unpleasantness, and were liable even to arrest.  
Of course we could not meet the insurgents, but I sometimes saw them  
brought as prisoners, bound through the streets, the ropes cutting into their  
wrists. While I was in Havana Weyler's famous edict was issued, and the people  
were driven from their homes into the city to starve. And smallpox? You often  
met it right in the streets before vaccination was made compulsory!"

Mrs. Lee did not meet with the same amount of adventures in Havana that a  
more daring spirit might have done, because General Lee believes that the place  
of a wife is always in her home, and he refused to let Mrs. Lee visit the other  
and more dangerous parts of the island.

That Mrs. Lee's inclinations agree with those of her husband is evident. She  
does not belong to so much as a woman's club of any kind, not even to a sewing  
circle. There is just one organization to which she has lent her name, and that is  
one formed for the preservation of Virginia antiquities. Mrs. Lee is a Virginian  
by birth, as was her father, and when General Lee was made governor of Virginia  
the executive mansion in Richmond became the center of a true Virginian hospi-  
tality, though Mrs. Lee does not like to be called a society woman. She wears  
by her noted husband and five children, all nearly grown up, though Mrs. Lee is  
in the prime of life, having been married at 18. The eldest child is Mrs. Lee's  
namesake, Ellen, who bore her parents company in Havana. The second is Fitz-  
hugh Lee, Jr., who is a railroad man, George, the only member of the family  
now away from home, has just entered West Point, but is writing to his father to  
be permitted to resign and hasten to the war. Two girls, aged respectively 17 and  
12, are the youngest. It is a very merry, happy family, and the household duties  
are taken in hand by Miss Ellen, while Mrs. Lee drives, reads, sews and enjoys  
life in her own quiet way. She is fine looking, with a crown of silvery hair,  
and beautiful teeth and complexion. She keeps right up with current topics, and  
is a great reader of the newspapers. Though not a society woman, as she herself  
would say, she is wonderfully punctilious in matters that most people term social.  
It is said that she returned in person every call made upon her during the gov-  
ernor's four years of office.

"I consider these four years lost as far as my children go," she says shrewdly.

"I never have encouraged General Lee to go into politics, because the family of a  
man who does that never sees him." But she understands a great deal of politi-  
cal affairs and movements nevertheless.

Another evidence of punctiliousness is that she is trying to answer by her own  
hand every one of the hundreds of letters she has received from the women of  
America during the time General Lee was in danger in Cuba. Most of these let-  
ters were from women she did not know, perhaps had never heard of, letters from  
the humblest as well as from the highest in the land, letters on crumpled and mono-  
grammed paper, and letters poorly written and misspelled.

WITH THE PASSING THROG.

Colonel I. M. Standfor, lawyer, politician  
and soldier of North Texas, just landed  
the passing through a short time yesterday  
while waiting for a train to carry him to  
Galveston. Mr. Standfor's title was ac-  
quired by service on Governor Culberson's  
staff, but notwithstanding that he is pa-  
triotic and evinces a desire to fight any  
thing Spanish from the Cape Verde fleet  
down to Morro castle. Along towards the  
closing days of the Twenty-fifth legislature  
when the statesmen at Austin were trying  
to legislate rapidly and effectively on an  
empty stomach up at the State capital,  
Standfor showed up at the lobby. As he  
has long been his custom, he made his  
appearance on the floor of the house while  
it was in session and was soon holding a  
levee in the lobby, a large crowd being  
gathered around him. Fate Wolters, who  
has since laid aside politics and law in  
order to fight the Spaniards on horseback,  
arose and called for the enforcement of rule  
50. Everybody at once knew that it meant  
the exclusion of the visitors from the floor,  
Speaker Dashiell cast a swift glance at the  
tall, commanding figure of Colonel Stand-  
for, and at arms will clear the lobby. It  
was his order, whereupon the crowd began to  
move towards the big door. Soon all were  
out but the colonel. He turned inquiringly  
toward the speaker, as if to say, "Doesn't  
my rank entitle me to remain?"

But the speaker had already divined his  
thoughts and immediately announced:  
"Your position, colonel, is purely ornamental  
and doesn't go here." Amid gen-  
erally, yet firmly, through the open door-  
way. That is the only blot on his record.

University of Texas.

The University of Texas has just issued  
an illustrated pamphlet entitled "University  
Education." It is a brief resume of the  
annual catalogue of the Texas State Uni-  
versity, and the pictures are views of the  
principal buildings at Austin and Galveston.  
The enrollment during 1897-98 has  
reached 793 students in all departments—  
the largest in the history of the university.  
During the past year the school of pedagogy  
has been re-established, with two profes-  
sors in charge; an instructor in botany has  
been employed, and the teaching force in  
school of mathematics, chemistry, and the  
Latin and English have been increased. A.